

S/020/62/147/002/014/021

The reaction of tri-n-butyl phosphate ... B106/B101

occurrence of the compound $TBP \cdot HNO_3$, observed by several authors (T. J. Callopy, J. F. Blum, J. Phys. Chem., 64, 1324 (1960); Z. A. Sheka, Ye. Ye. Kriss, ZhNKh, 4, 2506 (1959); M. F. Pushlenkov, Ye. V. Komarov, M. Ye. Shurenkova, Zhurn. strukturn. khimii, 2, 682 (1961)) may be explained by the fact that isolated particles of the molecular compound $TBP \cdot HNO_3$, which forms no hydrogen bonds with the solvent, can exist in an inert solvent.

2) $TBP - H_2O$ system: The curve of the specific weights exhibits no particular points. At $24.4^{\circ}C$ 50.8 mole-% H_2O are soluble in TBP. Since ice crystallizes in the region of the demixing, the compound $TBP \cdot H_2O$ cannot melt congruently. If this compound exists at all, its incongruent melting point must be below $0^{\circ}C$; hence $TBP \cdot H_2O$ is absent from the $TBP - H_2O$ system at $+25^{\circ}C$. The viscosity of the system increases with increasing H_2O content. Analysis of the IR spectra did not confirm the existence of a definite compound in the system.

3) $TBP - HNO_3 - H_2O$ system (Fig. 3): The highest viscosity in the ternary system is reached

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The reaction of tri-n-butyl phosphate ... S/020/62/147/002/014/021
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in solutions with contents of about 23% HNO_3 and 35% H_2O . The data by D. G. Tuck (Trans. Farad. Soc., 57, 1299 (1961)) indicate that the acid used contained ~3% by weight H_2O . There are 3 figures. The most important English-language reference is: E. Hesford, H. A. C., Mc Kay, J. Inorg. and Nucl. Chem., 13, 156 (1960).

ASSOCIATION: Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Inorganic Chemistry of the Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: August 1, 1962

Fig. 3. Diagram of the mutual solubility and projection of the viscosity isotherme for the homogeneous liquid phase of the ternary system TBP- H_2O - HNO_3 at +25°C. Legend: T =TBP; K=critical point of solubility.

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SIVOLODSKIY, Ye.P.; GINTER, Ye.K.; KARASEVA, E.V.

Effect of levomycetin (Chloramphenicol) on the phagolysis of
antibiotic-resistant Flexner's dysenterial bacilli. Antibiotiki
8 no.5:461-466 My'63 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii (zav. A.I. Korotyayev) Kubanskogo
meditsinskogo instituta.

GINTER, Ye.K.; KARASEVA, E.V.; SIVOLODSKIY, Ye.P.

Effect of levomycetin on phagolysis in dysenterial bacteria.
Antibiotiki 7 no.5:467-470 My '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii (zav. A.I.Korotyayev) Kubanskogo meditsinskogo
instituta.

(LEVOMYCETIN) (SHIGELLA PARADYSENTERIAE)
(BACTERIOPHAGE)

BAZHENIN, I.G.; KARASEVA, G.I.

Forms of potassium in soil and potassium nutrition of plants. Poch-
vovedenie no.3:11-21 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:11)
(Plants--Nutrition) (Potassium)

VAZHENIN, I.G.; KARASIEVA, G.I.

Agrochemical methods for determining available potassium in
soils. Pochvovedenie no.8:87-92 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Pochvennyy institut im. V.V.Dokuchayeva AN SSSR.
(Soils--Analysis) (Potassium)

SHTERENBERG, L.Ye.; KARASEVA, G.I.; RYCHKOVA, V.B.

Role of diagenesis in the formation of manganese ores.
Dokl. AN SSSR 143 no.2:430-433 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR. Predstavлено akademikom
N.M.Strakhovym. (Sverdlovsk Province—Manganese ores)

KARADEV A, I.A.

17 (o)		50/15-59-9-47/47
AUTHOR:	Giamal'farb, T.A.	
TITLE:	The Ukrainian Republican Scientific and Practical Conference on the Etiology, Laboratory Diagnosis, Epidemiology and Prophylaxis of Epidemic Hepatitis (Soviet's Disease)	
PERIODICAL:	Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i imunobiologii, 1959, No. 9, pp 135-157 (USSR)	
ABSTRACT:	<p>The Republican Conference on Epidemic Hepatitis was held in Odessa from 2-10 October 1958 and was attended by 140 persons, mainly practitioners-practitioners from medical-rehabilitational stations, representatives of all the Ukrainian institutions of epidemiology and microbiology, as well as of the medical institutes of virology and infectious diseases of the USSR, USA, France, England, and other countries. In addition, delegations from the Institute of Experimental Hepatitis (Moscow), the Institute of Experimental Medicine (Leningrad), the Institute of Virology and Microbiology (Moscow), the All-Union Scientific-Medical-Virologically-Bacteriological Institute [Sanitary-Hygienic and Medical Institute, Leningrad], and also the Moscow, Kazan, Tashkent, Tbilisi, Gor'kiy, Chita, Astrakhan and Khabarovsk Institutes of Epidemiology and Microbiology, and Institutes of Vaccines and Serum. The Conference had 42 papers divided among 3 sections. Some were presented on the causative agents of hepatitis. Papers were presented on the cultivation of the causative agents of endemic hepatitis in developing chick embryo (M.I. Krivaya), in human embryonic tissue (M.A. Morozova), in hamster testes (M.M. Dzhidzhikashvili), and in hamsterized human embryonic tissue (M.M. Dzhidzhikashvili). Paper on the classification of hepatitis on the basis of clinical picture with corresponding bacteriological examination for the specific diagnosis of hepatitis. Referring to observations on this subject made by N.M. Prusenskova and T.G. Fedorova of the Institute of Infectious Diseases, Professor N.M. Slobodchikov (Kiev) spoke on the diagnostic value of determining the antibody titer of hepatitis (Unpublished). M.D. Alekseev (Gori'yev) and K.N. Ivanpanova (Akhalkalaki) spoke on the use of the Institute of Biomedicine and Microbiology, Tbilisi, test reaction for detecting virus antigen in feces (T.V. Artyukhina) and detecting virus in the complement fixation antibody titer in patients (N.M. Seleznikova). M.L. Serebryak and G.A. Glazyrina (Moscow) spoke on the diagnostic value of determining the alkalase activity. K.Z. Kepenekci (Leningrad) spoke on the diagnostic value of determining the prothrombin. Professor T.I. Bashkin (Leningrad), M.L. Tikhonova (Novosibirsk), and M.S. Shchegoleva (Leningrad) spoke on the etiology of hepatitis. V.P. Sushkov (Tbilisi), T. T. Tsetlin (Gori'yev), and Z.E. Rodina (Gori'yev) spoke on the prevention of infectious hepatitis. T. A. Shchukina, L.A. Stankovich (Kiev), and A.P. Lebedev (Tallinn) presented papers on the chances of air-droplet transmission of infection. Corresponding Member of the AMN USSR Professor N.M. Borodkin, and L.E. Golikov (Kiev) demonstrated the epidemiological importance of hepatitis and its various forms of hepatitis. Yu.I. Shabashov (Kiev) and W.B. Dzhurashvili (Gori'yev) summarized the successful results of combination treatment of persons who had been infected with hepatitis. The Conference agreed on the need for a new scheme showing the epidemiological investigation of each patient in the USSR and for a monograph on the etiology and epidemiology of hepatitis, a disease.</p>	
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Card 3/4		

KHOZINSKIY, V.I.; KARASEVA, I.A.; SVEZHININA, Yu.A.

Immunological effectiveness of live polyvalent poliomyelitis vaccine
under conditions of an epidemic outbreak of poliomyelitis in Tashkent.
Med. zhur. Uzb. no.3:51-56 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz Tashkentskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta vaktsin
i syvorotok (direktor - kand.biologicheskikh nauk A.B.Inogamov).
(POLIOMYELITIS)

1972, p. 22. L. A. Slobodkin; G. D. N. V. J. K. R. P. S. M. G.

Electron paramagnetic resonance spectra of radiation-irradiated
coradiated samples of calcium, strontium, and barium sulphate.
(MZh 1972, No. 1, p. 159, No. 179-181, N 164.)

The Institute of Radiochemistry and Nuclear Physics,

POPOVA, Ye.M.; KARASEVA, I.L.

Use of a Sclerotinia sclerotiorum preparation for the processing of ~~must~~
and wines. Biokhim. vin. no.7:119-130 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Institut biokhimii imeni A.N.Bakha AN SSSR
(Wine and wine making) (Sclerotinia)

S/149/61/000/002/011/017
A006/A001

AUTHORS: Vil'komirskiy, I.Ye., Karaseva, I.P.

TITLE: A Method of Investigating High-Temperature Processes of Carbothermic Reduction of Refractory Oxides

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, 1961, No. 2, pp. 107 - 109

TEXT: In laboratory investigations of metallurgical processes, the determination of high temperatures (over 1,600°C) is in many cases impeded by the emanation of gaseous reaction products. The reproduction of temperature in order to check results on parallel experiments is often unsatisfactory. The authors developed a method for the laboratory investigation of oxide reduction with carbon which was checked with the aid of a vertical Tamman furnace for temperatures up to 2,500°C using multi-channel graphite crucibles (Fig. 1). The crucibles were placed in a vertically arranged graphite furnace heater (Fig. 2). The charges under investigation in briquet or powder form were placed into the peripheral channels of the crucible. Pressed copper powder or copper castings were placed into the central aperture. The temperature was measured with a pyrometer according to the

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A006/A001

A Method of Investigating High-Temperature Processes of Carbothermic Reduction of Refractory Oxides

molten copper level, without any disturbances through gas or dust emanation. The true temperature was determined by the formula: $t_{true} = t_{ya} + \Delta t_1$, where t_{ya} is the index of the optical pyrometer and Δt_1 is the correction for the coefficient of radiative capacity. Control tests, made by charging the apertures with equal copper powder batches, showed that within the 1,200-2,200°C range the drop of temperature from the periphery to the center of the crucible was not over 20°, i.e. within the accuracy limits of the pyrometer indices, which is quite satisfactory. The method permits the convenient and accurate control of temperature conditions of the process, and assures the full identity of experimental conditions for four or more charges of different composition. To check the reproducibility of experimental results, equal amounts of charges of the same composition, containing refractory oxide and a reducing agent, were placed in four apertures of the crucible. It was found that the maximum deviations of weight of individual specimens, obtained in parallel experiments, did not exceed 0.72%. Considering that the experiments were made at a temperature above 2,000°C, such a reproducibility of results from parallel experiments is quite satisfactory. The method was

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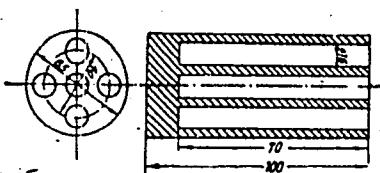
S/149/61/000/002/011/017
A006/A001

A Method of Investigating High-Temperature Processes of Carbothermic Reduction of Refractory Oxides

successfully used when investigating the conditions of preparing copper alloys with some rare metals by reduction of their oxides with carbon in the presence of copper, and also for obtaining some carbides by the reduction of corresponding oxides. The method may prove useful for other analogous investigations. This article was recommended for publications by the Kafedra metallurgii redkikh metallov Krasnoyarskogo instituta tsvetnykh metallov (The Department of Metallurgy of Rare Metals) at the Krasnoyarsk Institute of Non-Ferrous Metals).

Figure 1:

Schematic drawing of a five-channel crucible

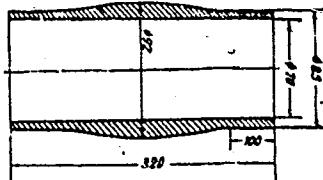


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A006/A001

A Method of Investigating High-Temperature Processes of Carbothermic Reduction of Refractory Oxides

Figure 2: Schematic drawing of the Tamman furnace heater



There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut redkometallicheskoy promyshlennosti (Giredmet) (State Institute of Scientific Research and Planning of the Rare-Metal Industry)

SUBMITTED: May 30, 1960

Card 4/4

1. KARAEVA, Lidiya
2. USSR (600)
4. Uzbekistan, Women in
7. What the bards sing. Rabotnitsa, 31, No. 2, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953, Uncl.



ZERNOV, A.I.; KARASEVA, L.G.

Face milling lathe. Rats. i izobr.predl. v stroi. no.71:12-13
'53. (Lathes) (MIRA 9:6)

ACC NR: AT7001783

SOURCE CODE: UR/3119/66/000/004/0049/0052

AUTHOR: Gromov, V. V.; Karaseva, L. G.

ORG: Institute of Physical Chemistry AN SSSR (Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR)

TITLE: Radiation damage in radioactive and gamma-irradiated calcium, strontium, and barium sulfate

SOURCE: AN LatSSR. Institut fiziki. Radiatsionnaya fizika, no. 4, 1966. Ionnyye kristally (Ionic crystals), 49-52

TOPIC TAGS: calcium sulfate, strontium compound, barium compound, sulfate, radiation damage, radioactivity effect, gamma radiation, beta radiation, electron paramagnetic resonance, paramagnetic susceptibility

ABSTRACT: The authors used electron paramagnetic resonance to study the transformations occurring in a crystal lattice of rare-earth sulfates under the influence of beta radiation from S^{35} introduced into these compounds. In addition, they investigated nonradioactive samples of the same salts irradiated with gamma rays from Ca^{60} . The procedure for preparing powders of the radioactive salts was described earlier (DAN SSSR, v. 149, 626, 1963). The tests consisted essentially of determining the accumulation of paramagnetic centers in the radioactive sulfates, determining the concentration of the paramagnetic centers as a function of the specific radioactivity,

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ACC NR: AT7001783

and measuring the annealing of the paramagnetic centers in the irradiated sulfates. The results show that the higher the level of the specific radioactivity of the salt, the more rapidly equilibrium is attained in the formation of the paramagnetic centers. The paramagnetic-center concentration increases with radioactivity but eventually attains saturation. It is concluded from the results that irradiation produces in the investigated salts localized unpaired electrons, which remain stable up to certain temperatures. The most stable EPR signal is found to be due to the radical SO_3^- . The asymmetry of the observed EPR line is attributed to the radical SO_4^- , which has a three-axis anisotropy of paramagnetic susceptibility. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

18/
SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 60/ ORIG REF: 005

Card 2/2

L 55917-65 EWT(1)/EPF(c)/EEC(t) P1-4 IJP(c) WW/GG
ACCESSION NR: AP5018336 UR/0020/64/159/001/0178/0181
AUTHOR: Svitova, Vikt. I. (Academician); Gromov, V. V.; Karaseva, L. G.
TITLE: Investigation of the electron paramagnetic resonance spectra of radioactive
and irradiate samples of calcium, strontium, and barium sulfates. 2/
3/
4/
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6/
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9/
SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 159, no. 1, 1964, 173-181
TOPIC TAGS: electron paramagnetic resonance, inorganic salt, crystal structure,
sulfate
ABSTRACT: The method of electron paramagnetic resonance was used to study
the transformation that occur in the crystal lattice of sulfides of the
alkaline earth elements under the influence of the beta radiation of S³⁵,
introduced into these preparations. The irradiation of nonradioactive samples
of the same salts on a Co⁶⁰ gamma setup was conducted for comparison. The
comparison of the electron paramagnetic resonance spectra of radioactive and
irradiated samples of calcium, strontium, and barium sulfates showed that the
nature of certain paramagnetic centers (A,B) is the same in both cases. In

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I 55917-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5018536

Contrast to the radioactive preparations, the spectra of the gamma-irradiated sulfates consist of a large number of paramagnetic centers differing in character, since the absorbed dose was twice as high as in the radioactive preparations. A comparison of the yields of paramagnetic centers of the three substances showed that $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ possesses the greatest radiation stability, and SrCO_3 the least. This finding correlates with the corresponding pattern found for the heats of formation of these compounds: $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O} > \text{BaSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{SrSO}_4$.

Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 26 May 64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP, IC

MR REF Sov: 008

OTHERS: 005

JPRS

471
Card 2/2

RAYKHSHTAT, G.N.; SHAPIRO, A.A.; KIRASHVILI, M.Y., ILYUKINA, R.F.; RYUMINA, M.G.;
BERLOVITCH, E.A.

Epidemiological efficiency of intradermal vaccinations with
live epidemic parotitis vesicle, Shope-like virus, epid. i immun.
(MIRA 18:11)
42 nes. 22-24 6 1956.

I. Sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoye stantsiya Sverdlovskogo
rayona Moskvy. Submitted May 4, 1956.

RAYKHSHTAT, G.N.; SHAPIRO, A.A.; RYUMINA, M.G.; LEYKINA, R.F.; PERLOVICH,
E.A.; KARASEVA, M.F.

Expansion of the age group of children subject to whooping cough
vaccination. Vop. okh. mat. i det. 8 no.7:76-'63 Jl '63.

(MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii (glavnyy vrach N.
G. Gilel's) Sverdlovskogo rayona Moskvy.

RAYKISHTAT, G.N.; LEYKINA, R.F.; RYUMINA, M.G.; BERDOWICH, E.A.; KARASEVA, M.F.

Bacteriological examination of children admitted to day nurseries
as an additional method for early detection of brought-in dysentery.
Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40 no.9:135-136.

(MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz Sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii Sverdlovskogo
rayona Moskvy.

PETROV, V.I.; GOLEVSKAYA, M.V.; SYRKASHEVA, A.V.; RAYKHSHTAT, G.N.; SHAPIRO, A.A.; BERLOVICH, E.A.; KARASEVA, M.F.; RYUMINA, M.G.; LEYKINA, R.S.; BROKER, T.N.; GITARIN, D.Yu.; MOSKOVENKO, D.F.; STASILEVICH, Z.K.; REUT, A.I.; ALIYEVA, S.G.

Annotations. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40 no.2:109-112
(MIRA 17:2)
F '63.

1. Iz Dnepropetrovskoy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii (for Petrov). 2. Iz Saratovskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Saratovskoy gorodskoy sanitarno epidemiologicheskoy stantsii (for Godlevskaya, Syrkasheva). 3. Iz sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii Sverdlovskogo rayona Moskovy (for Raykhshtat, Shapiro, Berlovich, Karaseva, Ryumina, Leykina, Broker). 4. Iz Instituta eksperimental'noy patologii i terapii AMN SSSR (for Stasilevich). 5. Iz Belorusskogo sanitarni-gigiyenicheskogo instituta (for Reut). 6. Iz Uzbekskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta (for Aliyeva).

RAYKHSHTAT, G.N.; LEYKINA, R.F.; KARASEVA, M.F.; KARPOVA, G.V.; GEDE, E.O.;
LOMAKINA, A.Ye.

Study of colienteritis occurrence in day nurseries. Zhur. mikrobiol.,
epid. i immun. 40 no.11:143 N '63. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Iz sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii Sverdlovskogo rayona
Moskvy.

RAYKHSHTAT, G.N.; SHAPIRO, A.A.; LEYKINA, R.F.; KARASEVA, M.F.; BERLOVICH, E.A.;
RYUMINA, M.G.; BROKER, T.N.; KUZNETSOVA, N.S.

Epidemiological effectiveness of preventive bacteriophage treatment
against dysentery in pediatric institutions. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid.
i immun. 42 no.8:139-141 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya Sverdlovskogo rayona
Moskvy.

CHUBINSKIY, S.N.; KARASEVA, N.I. (Sochi)

Characteristics of the optical properties of the lower layer of
the atmosphere in the region of the Sochi-Matsesta Health
Resort. Vop. kur. fizioter. i lech. fiz. klin. 29 no.2:117-122
Mr-Ap '64 (MIMI 18:2)

47009-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T IJP(c) WW/RM
ACC NR: AP6027284 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0191/66/000/008/0058/0060

AUTHOR: Sirota, A. G.; Gol'denberg, A. L.; Il'chenko, P. A.; Ryabikov, Ye. P.;
Fedotov, B. G.; Karaseva, M. G.; Zyuzina, L. I.; Kharitonova, O. K.

ORG: none

TITLE: Modification of the structure and properties of polyolefins. Effect of radiation on ethylene-propylene copolymers

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 8, 1966, 58-60

TOPIC TAGS: irradiation effect, electron radiation, copolymer, ethylene, propylene, radiation chemistry

ABSTRACT: The effect of irradiation with fast electrons (2.0-2.2 MeV) on the structure and properties of ethylene-propylene copolymers (EPC) was studied on films of these copolymers (50 μ thick) containing 7 mole % propylene (EPC-7) and stabilized with the heat and light stabilizers P-24 phosphite and 2-hydroxy-4-alkoxybenzophenone. The irradiation effect was determined from the solubility of the films, given by the content of the soluble sol fraction extracted with boiling o-xylene. The cross-linking produced by the electrons decreases the crystallinity of the copolymer; the degree of crystallinity, determined by x-ray diffraction, decreased with increasing irradiation dose, but there was no appreciable change in the fusion temperature. A study of the change in physicomechanical characteristics showed the specific elongation at rupture to decrease (particularly at 50 Mrad) and the ultimate tensile strength to fall off

UDC: 678.742.2-134.23.019.3:539.124

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L 47009.66

ACC NR: AP6027284

4-

slightly with increasing dose. The most significant change occurs above the melting range of the film: at 135°C, the initial film has no strength of extension at all, whereas the irradiated film has a strength of extension of about 10 kg/cm². The degree of unsaturation of the copolymer increases substantially with increasing dose up to 100 Mrad, and approaches a constant value with further increase in dose. The main type of unsaturation are the trans-vinylene groups (R-HC=CH=R'). The irradiated copolymer samples oxidize rapidly in air, and IR spectra show an increase in the concentration of carbonyl groups. In conclusion, authors thank A. V. Iysov, S. A. Subbotkin, A. S. Andreyev and A. M. Khomyakov for their assistance in the irradiation of the samples. Orig. art. has 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 07,18/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2 vmb

L 17902-63

EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EWT(m)/BDS

AEFTC/ASD

Pr-1/Pc-1

RM/WH

ACCESSION NR: AP3003771

S/0080/63/036/006/1300/1303

AUTHORS: Voskresenskiy, V. A.; Kozlov, L. M.; Karaseva, M. V.

67

TITLE: Some new plasticizers for polyvinylchloride

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 36, no. 6, 1963, 1300-1303

TOPIC TAGS: polyvinylchloride, plasticizer, nitrocompounds

ABSTRACT: The studies of a plasticizer's effect on polyvinylchloride of some nitrocompounds and their derivatives show that it does not depend equally on the chemical structure of the plasticizers and occurs only after reaching a definite chain length; and that silicon-containing plasticizers have a small consistency with polymer; they give stiff films and have an inclination for migration to the surface during storage and exploitation. It has also been shown that a plasticizer of linear structure with insignificant side furcations and plasticizer of the furcative structure with long side chains combine well with polyvinylchloride; they don't have a tendency towards migration during storage and give maximum plasticizing effect with sufficiently high stability towards water and gasoline.

15

Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

1/2

Card

KARASEVA, N.

Privileges. Izobr.i rats. no.6:31-32 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Technological innovations)

ADOYAN, A.G.; KARASEVA, N.D.

Study of short-circuit currents in small low-voltage electric systems. Izv.AN Arm.SSR.Ser. FIZMET nauk 4 no.6:499-502 '51.

(MLRA 9:8)

1. Laboratoriya elektrotehniki Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR.
(Short circuits)

ZAYKIN, Aleksey Danilovich; KARASEVA, N.I., red.; YERMAKOV, M.S., tekhn.
red.

[Legal regulation of wages in the U.S.S.R.] Pravovoe reguliro-
vanie zarabotnoi platy v SSSR. Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk. univ., 1961.
42 p. (MIRA 14:12)

(Wages)

TYNYANOV, V.N.; KARASEVA, N.K.; FIL'KIN, I.N.

Calculating the displacement angle of cranks in mechanical press drives. Kuz.-shtam. proizv. 3 no.9:31-37 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Power presses) (Crankshafts)

GALAVANOV, V. V.; KARASEVA, N. L.

Hall coefficient as dependent on the magnetic intensity in
InSb crystals doped with Se. Fiz. tver. tela 5 no. 1:36-40
Ja '63. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut imeni A. F. Ioffe AN SSSR,
Leningrad.

(Hall effect) (Indium antimonide crystals)
(Magnetic fields)

SINYAKOV, Aleksandr Borisovich; ANTIPOVA, Anisiya Ivanovna;
KARASEVA, Nina Nikolayevna; AVER'YANOVA, T.N., inzh.,
retsenzent; VIDANOVA, R.I., prepodav., retsenzent;
GUR'YANOVA, N.I., prepodav., retsenzent; DATNER, M.G.,
inzh., retsenzent; KARASEV, V.K., kand. tekhn. nauk,
nauchn. red.; GABOVA, D.M., red.

[Technology of clothing manufacture] Tekhnologija shvei-
nogo proizvodstva. Moskva, Legkaia industriia, 1965. 409 p.
(MIRA 18:7)

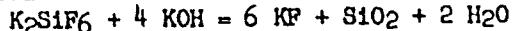
S/138/62/000/006/007/008
A051/A126

AUTHORS: Zadorozhnaya, Z.S., Karaseva, N.P.

TITLE: Analysis of raw and synthetic siloxane rubbers

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 6, 1962, 51 - 53

TEXT: Quick and reliable quantitative methods were developed at the Sverdlovsk RTI Plant, for the analysis of total silicon content in raw siloxane rubber and its resultant synthetic rubbers filled with silica gel, as well as for the content of the silica gel, (SiO_2). The silicon content was determined by successive acidification, first with concentrated sulfuric acid, then concentrated nitric acid and, finally, with concentrated nitric acid containing ammonium persulfate. The raw and synthetic rubbers quickly decompose completely and the SiO_2 remains in the solution. About four hours are needed to make the silicon-content analysis by the new method. Results are presented in a table. In determining the SiO_2 content, the molecular weight divided by four is taken to be the gram-equivalent. The calculations are made with the formula:



Card 1/2

KRASNOV, K.S. (Ivanovo); KARASEVA, N.V.; MOISEYeva, A.M.

Possibility of calculating molecular constants based on the
ionic model of molecules. Zhur.fiz.khim. 38 no.11:2575-2578
N '64.
(MIRA 18:2)

KRASNOV, K.S.; KARASEVA, N.V.

Revision of spectroscopic dissociation energies for subhalides
of group IIa. Opt. i spektr. 19 no.1:30-34 Jl '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

KARASEVA, P.S.

USSR/Medicine - Typhus

FD-1625

Card 1/1 : Pub. 148-5/29

Author : Karaseva, P. S.

Title : Antigenic and immunogenic characteristics of dry exanthematous typhus vaccine

Periodical : Zhur. mikro. epid. i immun, 7, 15-19, Jul 1954

Abstract : A comparison of the antigenetic and immunogenic characteristics of dry exanthematous typhus vaccine prepared by a vacuum drying process and liquid vaccines showed that, after 3 years of storage, the dry vaccines were still 100 percent effective but the liquid vaccines had lost their effectiveness. Results of experiments on white mice are presented in three charts. No references are cited.

Institution : Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology imeni H. F. Gamaleya, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR (Dir.-Prof. V. D. Timakov)

Submitted : December 24, 1953

KOKOVIKHINA, K.I.; KARASEVA, P.S.

Effect of the composition of culture media on the accumulation
of poliomyelitis viruses in tissue culture. Trudy Mosk. nauch.-
issl. inst. virus. prep. 2:117-121 '61. (MIRA 17:1)

SEMELEV, B.F.; KARASEVA, P.S.; REZPOVA, A.I.; STEPANOV, G.M.

Experimental study of a tissue vaccine against tick-borne encephalitis.
Vop. virus. 6 no.6:716-720 N-D '61. (MIRA 15i2)

1. Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut virusnykh preparatov.
(ENCEPHALITIS) (TICKS AS CARRIERS OF DISEASE)
(VACCINES)

SEMENOV, B.F.; KARASEVA, P.S.; KURANOVA, L.K.; SALANOVA, T.A.

Postvaccinal and postinfection immunity in tick-borne
encephalitis. Vop. virus. 9 no.5:597-601 S-O '64.

(MIRA 18:6)

1. Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut virusnykh preparatov.

KARASEVA, P.S.; SEMENOV, B.F.

Comparative evaluation of the suitability of different tissues for
the detection of minimum doses of the tick-borne encephalitis virus.
Vop.virus 7 no.4:35-39 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut virusnykh preparatov.
(ENCEPHALITIS) (TISSUE CULTURE)

SEmenov, B.F.; KARASEVA, P.S.; PARIZH, B.M.; MIRONOV, V.A.

Dry tissue vaccine for preventing tick-borne encephalitis. Vop.
virus, 7 no. 5:613-614 S-0 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut virusnykh
preparatov. (VACCINES) (ENCEPHALITIS)

SEMELEV, B.F.; KARASEVA, P.S.; REZEPPOVA, A.I.

Cultivation and inactivation of the virus in the preparation of
tissue vaccine for the prophylaxis of tick-borne encephalitis.
Vop.virus. 7 no. 6:654-657 N-D '62. (MIRA 16;4)

1. Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut virusnykh
preparatov.
(ENCEPHALITIS) (VACCINES)

KARASEVA, P. S.; ANDZHAPARADIDZE, O. G.; BOGOMOLOVA, N. N.; SEV'ENOV, B. F.

"Some Problems of Standardization of Preparation and Control of
Inactivated Tissue Vaccine Against Tick-Borne Encephalitis."

Report submitted at the International Symposium on Biological
Standardization, Opatija, Yugoslavia, Sept 63.

KARASEVA, P.S., GAVRILOV, V.I.

Study of the sensitivity of new transplantable cell lines to
tick-borne encephalitis virus. Vop. virus. 8 no.5: 619-622
S-0'63 (MIRA 17:1)

Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut virusnykh pre-
paratov i Kontrol'nyy institut meditsinskikh preparatov imeni
L.A.Tarasevicha.

SEMENOV, B. F.; KARASEVA, P. S.

"Khimicheskaya inaktivatsiya virusov iz gruppy kleshchevogo entsefalita."

report presented at Symp on Virus Diseases, Moscow, 6-9 Oct 64.

Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut virusnykh preparatov.

KARASEVA, R.P.

Correlation between scarlet fever and rheumatic fever. Gor.zhur.
no.12:89 D '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Iz detskog infektsionnogo ob'yedinennoy bol'niitsy No.5, Saratov.

KARASEVA, R.F.

Scarlet fever and rheumatic fever. Vop. revm. 3 no. 3875-77
Jl-S'63 (MIRA 1783)

1. Iz detskoy infektsionnoy ob'yedinennoy bol'ničsy No.5
(nauchnyy rukovoditel' raboty - dotsent N.R. Ivanov), Saratov.

KARASEVA, R.P.

Correlation between scarlet fever and rheumatic fever. Vop.
okhr. materin. dets. 8 no.1:89 '63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz detskoy infektsionnoy ob'yedinennoy bol'nitsy No.5,
Saratov.

YEROSHENKO, A.Ye. (Komsomol'sk-na-Amure); PERIN, V.A.; MATSKO, A.L.;
YUGAY, R.L.; KARASEVA, R.P., zasluzhennyj uchitel' shkoly RSFSR;
RASULEVA, Z.A., uchitel'nitsa

Editor's mail. Geog. v shkole 25 no.5:69-72 S-0 '62.
(MIRA 15:9)

1. Krasnosel'skaya shkola Virmitskoy oblasti (for Matsko).
2. 7-ya shkola g. Volgograda (for Karaseva). 3. 106-ye shkola Kazani (for Rasuleva).

(Geography—Study and teaching)

KARASEVA, R. P.

Changes in the cardiovascular system of children with a
history of uncomplicated scarlet fever. Pediatriia 42
no.1:7-11 Ja'63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Iz 5-y detskoy infektsionnoy ob'yedinennoy bol'nitsy
Saratova. Nauchnyy rukovoditel' - dotsent N.R.Ivanov.
(SCARLET FEVER) (CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM--DISEASES)

KARASEVA, T.

Path to the ocean. Vokrug sveta no.3:3 of cover Mr '55. (MIRA 8:5)
(Tatar Strait--Discovery and exploration)

KARASEVA, T.; LOZHECHKO, A.

Sail your country's rivers. ("Desna, the beautiful". N.Gribachev,
A. Krivitskii, S.Smirnov. Reviewed by T.Karaseva, A.Lozhechko).
Vokrug sveta, no.11:61-62 N '55. (MLRA 9:1)
(Desna Valley--Description and travel)

BLINKOV, S.M.; KARASEVA, T.A.

Aphasia and mirror writing in left-handed persons following
lesion of the left hemisphere. Zhuz. nev. i psich. 65 no.12:
1767-1772 '65. (MF 1 19.1)

1. Institut neurochirurgii im. Burdenko AMN SSSR, Moskva.
Submitted May 28, 1964.

KARASEV, T. M.

Karasev, T. M. On the expansion of arbitrary functions

in terms of eigenfunctions of a boundary value problem.

Kharkov Gos. Univ. v. Zap. 29 /Ap. Mat. Osn. i teor. Mat. Fak. v. Kharkov. Mat. Obshch. 4) 31 (1949),

59-75 (Russian).

The system $(A - \lambda B)^{-1}y = 0$ is considered on $a \leq x \leq b$. Here y is a n -vector, A and B are $n \times n$ matrix functions of x , λ is a parameter, A is symmetric, B is Hermitian, $A - \lambda B$ is positive definite except at a finite number of points where it may be non-negative. There are also linear homogeneous boundary conditions involving y and $(A - \lambda B)y$, and b . The expansion theorem for the self-adjoint problem is considered. References are made to the well-known work of M. Morse and to results of M. G. Krein, N. Lusson.

USSR/Mathematics - Sturm-Liouville
Problem

Mar/Apr 53

"Inverse Sturm-Liouville Problem for the Non-Hermitian Operator," T.M. Karaseva, Khar'kov

Hermitian Operator, Vol. 32 (74), No 2, pp 477-481

"Matemat Sbornik" Vol 32 (74), No 2, pp 477-481

"Matemat Sbornik" Vol 32 (74), No 3 (1950); M.G. Krejn
of the Theory of Differential Operators of the Second-Order, "Certain Problems
related works of V.A. Marchenko ("Operator of 2d Order,"
Dokl Akad Nauk SSSR Vol 72, No 3 (1950); M.G. Krejn
("Solving the Inverse Sturm-Liouville Problem,"
ibid., Vol 76, No 1 (1951) and "Determining the
Density of an Inhomogeneous Symmetrical String," ibid.,
According to the Spectrum of Its Frequency," ibid.,
Vol 76, No 3 (1951); B.M. Levitan ("Application
of Operators of Generalized Displacement to Linear
Differential Equations of the 2d Order," ibid.,
Vol 76, No 3 (1951)); M.K. Page ("Idempotent Operators and Their Rectification," ibid., Vol 73, No 5
(1950)). Author refers to her earlier work,
"Certain Biorthogonal Series," Zapiski Khar'kov
Gos Univ i Khar'kov Matem Ob'ya (Notes of Khar'kov
State U and of Khar'kov Math Soc).

KARASEVA, T. M.

246198

KHRYAEVA, I. V.

Khar'kov, T. M. On a criterion of boundedness of the
solutions of linear differential equations. *Prikl. Mat.*

s. Mez. 20 (1956), 539-551. (Russian) *[2]*
Krain. *Prikl. Mat. Mek.* 19 (1955), 641-680. MR 17, 1088] proved that all solutions of $x + p(t)x = 0$ with

$p'(t) + p(t) = p(t)$ and $\int_0^T |p(t)|dt = 0$ are bounded if

$$\int_0^T \rho^4(t)dt < \pi^3/4,$$

where $\rho(t) = p(t)/\int_0^t |p(u)|du = 0$; he conjectured that this criterion would remain valid with $\pi^3/4$ replaced by 3. The author shows that $\pi^3/4$ is best possible.

H. A. Hirsch (Washington, D.C.)

I-FW

*S. M. J.
MT*

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S/044/60/000/010/C14/021
C111/C333AUTHOR: Karaseva, T.M.

TITLE: On some biorthogonal series

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no. 10, 1960, 112,
abstract 11794. (Uch.zap.Khar'kovsk.un-ta, 1957, 80, Zap.
Matem.otd.fiz.-matem.fak. i Khar'kovsk.matem.o-va, 25,
153-165)

TEXT: The author considers the system of functions

$$x^1 e^{i\lambda_n x} \quad (0 < x < 1; n=1,2,\dots; l=0,1,\dots,m_{n-1}), \quad (1)$$

where λ_n ($n=1,2,\dots$) are the m_n -fold ($n=1,2,\dots$) zeros of $p(\lambda) =$

$$= \int_0^1 P(t) e^{-i\lambda t} dt \quad (P(t) \in L_2(0,1)).$$

The following theorem is proved: If the derivative $dP(x)/dx \in L_2(0,1)$, $P(0) \neq 0$ and $P(1) \neq 0$, then the system of functions (1) together with the function $P(1-x)$ forms a basis in $L_2(0,1)$. In the formulation of this theorem $P(1-x)$ can be replaced by an arbitrary function $e^{i\lambda_0 x}$, $\lambda_0 \neq \lambda_n$ ($n=1,2,\dots$). The theorem is

AUTHOR: Karaseva, T.M. SOV/20-121-1-8/1

TITLE: On an "Exact Estimation" of the Multiplicators of Differential Equations of Second Order With Periodic Coefficients (Ob odnoy "tochnoy otsenke" mul'tiplikatorov differentsiyal'nykh uravneniy vtorogo poryadka s periodicheskimi koefitsiyentami)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 121, Nr 1, pp 34-36 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: If $\varphi(x)$, $\varphi(0) = 1$, $\varphi'(0) = 0$ and $\psi(x)$, $\psi(0) = 0$, $\psi'(0) = 1$ are two solutions of $y'' + p(x)y = 0$, where $p(x+T) = p(x)$, then the roots ξ_1 and ξ_2 of

$$\xi^2 - 2A\xi + 1 = 0, \quad A = \frac{1}{2} [\varphi(T) + \psi'(T)]$$

are called multiplicators. Considering $y'' + \lambda p(x)y = 0$, then we have $A = A(\lambda)$ and the λ -axis decomposes in domains of stability and instability (see Lyapunov [Ref 1,2]). Let the function $q(x)$, $q(x+T) = q(x)$, satisfy the conditions

$$T \int_0^T q^2(x)dx = \alpha, \quad \int_0^T q(x)dx = 0.$$

The author gives the following estimation of $|\xi|$ which completes

Card 1/2

On an "Exact Estimation" of the Multipliers of Differential Equations of Second Order With Periodic Coefficients SOV/20-121-1-8, 55

the former estimations due to Yakubovich [Ref 3,4] and Burdin [Ref 5]:

Theorem: If $p(x)$ has the form $p(x) = q'(x)$ and if $p(x)$ belongs to the n-th zone of instability ($n = 1, 2, \dots, n - 2 \frac{\sqrt{\alpha}}{\pi}$), then

$$|\xi_{1,2}| \leq \exp\left[\pi\sqrt{\frac{2n}{\pi}\sqrt{\alpha} - n^2}\right].$$

In general this estimation cannot be improved. Beside of this theorem the paper contains two further similar results. There are 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy avtomobil'no-dorozhnnyy institut (Kharkov Automobile-Road Institute)

PRESENTED: February 26, 1958, by I.G.Petrovskiy, Academician

SUBMITTED: February 21, 1958

1. Differential equations
2. Second order equations

Card 2/2

16(1)

AUTHOR:

Karaseva, T. M.

SOV/20-127-6-4/51

TITLE:

Boundedness Test and the Exact Evaluation of the Multipliers
of Solutions to Hill's Equations

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 6, pp 1161-1163 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Let Q_α be the set of all real functions $q(x)$, $q(x+T) = q(x)$
integrable in the square on $(0, T)$, where

$$(1) \quad T \int_0^T q^2(x) dx = \alpha, \quad \int_0^T q(x) dx = 0.$$

Let $P_{\alpha, \gamma}$ be the set of all generalized functions $p(x) = q'(x) + \gamma$,
 $\gamma \geq 0$. The author considers the equation

$$(2) \quad y'' + p(x)y = 0, \quad p(x) \in P_{\alpha, \gamma}.$$

If for all $p(x) \in P_{\alpha, \gamma}$ all solutions of (2) are bounded, then the
point (γ, α) belongs to the domain of stability. The author
improves the results of M.G.Kreyn [Ref 1] and determines

Card 1/2

KARASEVA, T.M.

Rate of growth and boundedness of solutions of differential
equations of the second order with periodic coefficients.
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. mat. 29 no.1:41-70 '65.

(MIRA 18:4)

I 22109-66 EWT(d) IJP(c)

ACC NR. AP6012663

SOURCE CODE: UR/0038/65/029/001/0041/0070

AUTHOR: Karaseva, T. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Rate of increase and boundedness of solutions to second-order differential equations with periodic coefficients

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya matematicheskaya, v. 29, no. 1, 1965, 41-70

TOPIC TAGS: second order differential equation, periodic coefficient

ABSTRACT: The equation $y'' + p(x)y = 0$ with periodic coefficient $p(x) \in \mathcal{P}_\alpha$, $-\infty < x < \infty$ is studied. The upper bound of Lyapunov constants for the class of functions $p(x)$, characterized by numbers α and $\gamma \geq 0$, is found in accordance with the following equations:
$$T \int_0^t q^2(x)dx = \alpha, \quad \int_0^t q(x)dx = 0, \text{ and } p(x) = q'(x) + \gamma \quad (q \in Q_\alpha).$$
 These

operations allow an exact evaluation of the rate of increase and sign of the boundedness of the solutions to the given equation. The author thanks M. G. Kreyn for his useful advice and his interest in this work. Orig. art. has: 13 formulas. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 12 / SUBM DATE: 11Jan64 / ORIG REF: 004

Card 1/1 BK

UDC: 517.942.4

L 24488-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T IJP(c) RM
ACC NR: AP6006987 (A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0190/66/008/002/0352/0356

AUTHORS: Andrianov, K. A.; Yakushkina, S. Ye.; Karaseva, T. M.; Pertsova, N. V.

ORG: Institute of Elementoorganic Compounds, AN SSSR (Institut elemento-
organicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR)

TITLE: Polymerization of methylphenylcyclosiloxanes?

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 8, no. 2, 1966, 352-356

TOPIC TAGS: polymerization, linear polymer, polysiloxane, polymerization rate,
solid viscosity

ABSTRACT: Polymerization of eight-membered cyclosiloxanes with varying numbers of methyl and phenyl groups was investigated, and the relationship between viscosity, molecular weight, and the structure of the polymers was studied. Reaction performed at 150°C in the presence of 0.5% KOH yielded linear polymers of high molecular weight. It was established that the number of phenyl groups in the ring affects the polymerization rate, as can be seen in Fig. 1. Apparently, in the process of polymerization of methylphenylcyclotetrasiloxanes and the fission of the Si-O bond, phenyl radicals are split off. The rate of this process decreases with an

Card 1/2

UDC: 66.095.26+678.84

24488-66
ACC NR: AP6006987

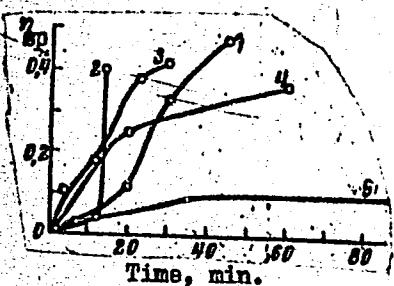


Fig. 1. Specific viscosity as a function of polymerization time: 1 - octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane, 2 - heptamethylphenylcyclotetrasiloxane, 3 - hexamethyldiphenylcyclotetrasiloxane, 4 - pentamethyltriphenylcyclotetrasiloxane, 5 - tetramethyltetraphenylcyclotetrasiloxane.

increased number of phenyl groups. For polymers having 48% of phenyl groups, the relationship between molecular weight and specific viscosity $[\eta] = 1.24 \times 10^{-4} M^{0.62}$. Orig. art. has: 2 tables, 4 figures, and 3 formulas.

SUB CODE: 071 SUBM DATE: 24Mar65 ORIG REF: 004 OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

137-58-4-6354

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 4, p 3 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Karaseva, T.P., Chertovskikh, A.V.

TITLE: Mineralogical and Procedural Investigation of Titanium-bearing Ores of the Ayan District (Mineralogicheskoye i tekhnologicheskoye issledovaniye titansoderzhashchikh rud Ayanskogo rayona)

PERIODICAL: Tr Vses. Magadansk.n.-i. in-ta za 1956 g. Magadan, 1957, pp 102-105

ABSTRACT: The results of a preliminary study of the mineralogical and engineering properties of three samples of Ti-bearing ores of the type of ilmenite gabbro are presented. On the basis of data on their essential composition, a conclusion is drawn that the ore offering the most favorable possibilities of milling was that in sample 1, which contained the least amount of titanomagnetite, no sphene at all, and also had less electromagnetic hornblende than in specimens 2 and 3. Sample 3 would be the most difficult to mill, as ilmenite was most finely disseminated in it and sphene was present in substantial amounts. The investigation of the millability of the ore was conducted by the gravitational and electromagnetic methods. It was established that in milling these ores 43-76 percent TiO_2 could be extracted from final concentrations of 33-39 percent TiO_2 depending on the character of the ore.

Card 1/1

A.Sh

- 1. Minerals--Sources 2. Minerals--Applications
- 3. Minerals--Properties 4. Titanium--Determination
- 5. Ores--Test methods 6. Ores--Test results

ACCESSION NR: AP4012441

S/0078/64/009/002/0367/0371

AUTHOR: Skudnova, Ye. V.; Karaseva, T. P.; Mirgalovskaya, M. S.

TITLE: Investigation of the In-Sb-Zn system

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorg. khim. v. 9, no. 2, 1964, 367-371

TOPIC TAGS: indium antimony zinc system, system phase diagram, indium antimonide, zinc antimonide, zinc sub 3 antimony sub 2, zinc sub 4 antimony sub 3, indium antimonide zinc solution

ABSTRACT: The InSb-Zn, InSb-Zn₃Sb₂, InSb-Zn₄Sb₃, and InSb-ZnSb sections of the In-Sb-Zn system were subjected to thermal and microscopic analysis. The InSb-Zn₃Sb₂ section was found to be a quasibinary section of the eutectic type. The other sections are not quasibinary. In the Zn-InSb system the two components are in equilibrium only in the solid state. The InSb phase is in equilibrium with all phases of the system. At 280C, solubility of Zn in InSb is 0.2 wt. % (0.72 at. %), of Zn₃Sb₂, 0.6 wt. % (0.33 mol. %), and

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ACCESSION NR: AP4012441

of ZnSb, 0.6 wt. % (0.78 mol. %). The relatively small area of ternary solid solutions based on InSb is explained by the differences in the crystalline structures of the InSb solvent and the Zn, ZnSb, and Zn₃Sb₂. A diagram, (Fig. 1 of the Enclosure) of the positions of the fields of primary crystallization in the In-Sb-Zn system shows 7 phases: In, Zn, InSb, Zn₃Sb₂, Zn₄Sb₃, and ZnSb. No ternary phase was found. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 1 table, and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 21Jan63 ATD PRESS: 3068 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: IC, MM NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 004

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4012441

ENCLOSURE: 01

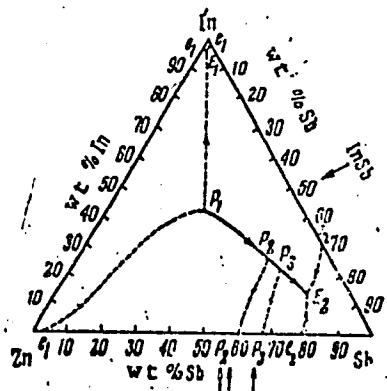


Fig. 1. Fields of primary crystallization of phases in the In-Sb-Zn system

Card 3/3

SKUDNOVA, Ye.V.; KARASEVA, T.P.; MIRGALOVSKAYA, M.S.

Investigation of the system In - Sb - Zn. Zhur. neorg. khim.
9 no.2:367-371 F'64. (MIRA 17:2)

A L 13015-66

ACC NR: AT6000929 EWT(d)/EWT(n)/EWP(w)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/
EWP(b)/EWP(l) SOURCE CODE: UR/2563/65/000/251/0044/0046

IJP(c) JD/WW/JG

AUTHOR: Ageyeva, I. N.; Zamotorin, M. (Candidate of technical sciences,
Docent); Karaseva, T. S.ORG: Leningrad Polytechnic Institute imeni Kalinina (Leningradskiy
politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Yield plateau in chromium

4/2
4/1SOURCE: Leningrad. Politekhnicheskiy institut. Trudy. no. 251, 1965.
Metallovedeniye (Metal science), 44-46

B+ |

TOPIC TAGS: chromium, chromium alloy, yield stress, metal test

ABSTRACT: Room temperature compression tests were made on electrolytic chromium to study the influence of hydrogen on yield point and on yield point elongation (yield plateau). Electrolytic chromium was melted under a helium atmosphere and cast into plate form using copper molds. Compression testing was done on a Gagarin press using cylinders 6 mm wide and 9 mm high. The samples were annealed prior to testing in a vacuum (10^{-5} to 10^{-6} mm Hg), and hydrogen contents were obtained by the vacuum heating method. Data are presented in the form of compression curves after vacuum annealing at temperatures ranging from 100°C to

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ACC NR: AT6000929

600°C. No yield point elongation or bend in the curve are apparent after high temperature annealing (above about 500°C) while the yield pla-

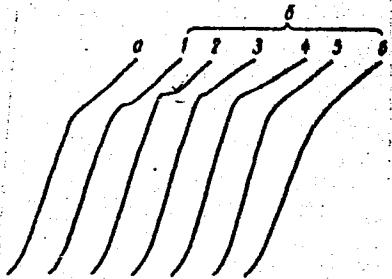


Fig. 1. Compression curves of chromium in the as-cast condition and after annealing in vacuo: a--ordinary condition; b--after annealing: 1--at 100°C; 2--at 150°C; 3--at 250°C; 4--at 300°C; 5--at 500°C; 6--at 600°C

teau is distinctly present after annealing at 50, 100, 150, 200 and 250°C. Oxygen and nitrogen content (0.009 wt % and 0.005 wt % respectively) remained constant after vacuum annealing while the hydrogen con-

Card 2/3

L 13015-66

ACC NR: AT6000929

tent diminished with increase in annealing temperature. In alloyed chromium, yield elongation is absent and in binary alloys of Cr with Mo, Fe, Mn and Al the phenomenon was not observed. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 002

Card 3/3

IVANOV, E.A.; KARASEVA, V.I.

Sedimentes of the Merkova oil-bearing region. Geol. profile No. 8 no. 8236-39 Ag '64.
(MISA L. A.)

L. Gosudarstvennyy trast po geologicheskim izyekaniyam na neft v Vostochnoy Sibiri.

KARAEV, L.F., KARAEVA, V.I.

Porous and fractured oil and gas reservoirs in the lower complex
of the Tuktsuk amphitheater. Geol. nafta i gaza SSSR.
Je 165.
(NIIga 10.37)

Le Gosudarstvennyy treat po geologicheskim issledovaniyam na etage
y Vestochnoy Sibiri.

KARASEVA, V. N.

PHASE I: BOOK EXPLORATION SOW/4706

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V. T. Sogol, Candidate of Chemical Sciences; Ed.; A. Movik.

Card 1/5

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for petroleum

researchers, engineers, and refiners.

COVERAGE: The collection of articles deals with the production and refining of petroleum. Individual articles discuss the effect of bound water on the deposition of oil, the structure of waxes under dissolved gas condition, the effect of pressure on the structure of petroleum hydrocarbons, the application and properties of Cretaceous crudes and asphaltic and tar components, the composition of alcohols produced by selective hydrogenation of CO and H₂, the synthesis of paraffins, the synthesis of carbonyls, the synthesis of esters, the synthesis of esterates, the synthesis of esterates for filtrates of wax distillates, the production of fixation agents with the use of acidic and nephritic hydrocarbons by means of infrared absorption spectra. The remaining articles are on the relations of pressure-volume-temperature ethylene and on the phase equilibrium of ethylene-n-hexane, ethylene-cyclohexane, and ethylene-pentene systems. Specific volumes and compression coefficients at

Card 2/5

KARMAZIN, V.I.; BEBESH, A.A.; KARASEVA, V.N.

Effect of certain factors on the amount of electric charging of minerals
obtained in a corona discharge electric field. TSvet. met. 38 no.4:17-20
Ap '65.
(MIRA 18:5)

KARASEVA V.T.
USSR/Medicine - Tuberculosis

FD-1638

Card 1/1 : Pub. 148-18/28
Author : Karaseva, V. T.
Title : An electron microscope study of the changes in tuberculosis bacilli produced by the action of 'ftivazid' [Phthivacide]
Periodical : Zhur. mikro, epid. i immun. 7, 72-74, Jul 1954
Abstract : The action of 'ftivazid', a derivative of isonicotinic acid, on tuberculosis bacilli obtained from patients suffering from tuberculosis was observed under the electron microscope. Thirteen photomicrographs illustrate the changes produced in the bacilli by ftivazid. Ftivazid-resistance of these bacilli is also illustrated. Two Soviet references and three non-Soviet references are cited.
Institution : Uzbek Scientific-Research Tuberculosis Institute (Dir.-Prof. Sh. A. Alimov) and the Physicotechnical Institute of the Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR (Dir.-Candidate of Physicomathematical Sciences U. A. Arifov)
Submitted : November 11, 1953

KARASEVA, V. T.

KARASEVA, V. T.: "A study of the effect of 'ftivazid' on the tuberculo-sis bacillus." Tashkent State Medical Inst imeni Molotov. Tashkent, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences)

Sources: Knizhnaya letopis' No. 28 1956 Moscow

KARASEVA, Ye. A.

Feb 51

USSR/Chemistry - Petroleum

"Synthesis and Catalytic Conversion of Aliphatic Sulfur Compounds Through Their Contact With Aluminosilicate Catalyst," I. N. Tits-Skvortsova, S. Ya. Levina, A. I. Leonova, Ye. A. Karaseva, Labe Petroleum Chem, Moscow State U

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol XXI, No 2, pp 242-250

Obtained aliphatic sulfides and disulfides with C₉ and C₁₀ from corr bromides, and aliphatic mercaptan of C₁₀ from C₁₀ disulfide. Concluded from passing comd formed over aluminosilicate catalyst: (1) At 250° mercaptans (decylmercaptan) form sulfides (didecylsulfide) and alkenes (decene-1), at 300° only alkenes. (2) At 300° sulfides (dinonylsulfide) form alkenes and mercaptans. (3) Disulfides (dinonyldisulfide) form mercaptans which are partly converted into alkenes.

176T13

KARASEVA, Ye. A.

Catalytic transformations over aluminosilicate catalyst of *p*-thiocetone, diphenyl disulfide, *p,p'*-dityl disulfide and 2,6-dimethylthianthrene. I. N. Tikhonova, A. I. Leont'eva, S. Yu. Levin, and E. A. Karaseva (M. V. Lomonosov State Univ., Moscow), *Zhurnal Sistemicheskoi Khimii*, *Akad. Nauk S.S.R.*, 1, 641-7 (1953). The aromatic S derivatives listed above on contact with aluminosilicate catalyst at 300-500° suffer the most characteristic repetition of destructive hydrogenation. Thus, *p*-Me₂C₆H₄SII changes in part to MePh, 2,6-dimethylthianthrene is not formed. Ph₂S yields 2 moles PhSH, the latter then being converted to C₆H₆ and thianthrene. (*p*-MeC₆H₄)₂S at first yields *p*-MeC₆H₄SII, which then is converted to MePh. 2,6-Dimethylthianthrene is totally decomp., yielding MeC₆H₄SH and being in part converted to C and H. Reduction of *p*-MeC₆H₄SO₂Cl with Zn dust in iced H₂SO₄ at 0° gave 78.0% *p*-MeC₆H₄SH, m. 43°; a 23.8% yield was obtained from *p*-MeC₆H₄SO₂Cl and S after 2 hrs. refluxing, along with a low yield of (*p*-MeC₆H₄)₂S, b. 178-80°, n_D 44.6-5 (from MeOH). Ph₂S, m. 60°, was obtained in poor yield from PhMgBr and S₈Cl₂ in Et₂O, along with much Ph₂SH and PhBr. (*p*-MeC₆H₄)₂S, m. 47°, was obtained in 30.4% yield from 46 g. *p*-MeC₆H₄SO₂Cl and 30 g. *p*-MeC₆H₄SH in Et₂O in the presence of 30.3 g. powd. KOH. Stirring 40 g. *p*-MeC₆H₄SII with 200 ml. concd. H₂SO₄ in an open flask 20 hrs. gave 10.2% 2,6-dimethylthianthrene, pure product, 15%, m. 117° (from Et₂O). G. M. K.

Chair of Petroleum Chem

KARASEV, Ye. N.

15

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 5
Mar. 10, 1954
Organic Chemistry

Catalytic transformations over aluminosilicate catalyst of thiophene, dithioresorcinol, thianthrene, and diphenyl sulfide. I. N. Tits-Skvortsova, A. I. Lebedova, S. Ya. Levina, and E. A. Karaseva (Moscow State Univ.). Zhur. Tekhnicheskoi Khim. 23, 303-10 (1953).—The various S derivs. were passed over the $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3\text{-SiO}_2$ catalyst in N at space velocity 0.25. In all cases H₂S evolution was noted. PhSH was used at 200°, 300°, and 500°. In all cases the catalyst was a mixt. of liquid and solid products distributed as follows: at 200° C₄H₆ 49.5, thianthrene 11.1, and PhSH 7.7; at 300° 42.3, 15.0, and 0.0%, resp.; at 500° 30.3, 10-12.7, 14.0-17.7%, resp. Possibly more PhSH is retained by the catalyst at the lower than at the higher temp. (500°). Pure thianthrene m. 155° (from EtOH). CISO₂H (1950 g.) heated with 195 g. C₄H₆, 2 hrs. at 150-60°, cooled, and poured into ice, yielded 70.8% m-C₆H₅(SO₂Cl)₂ (29.2% pure), m. 61-1.5° (from petr. ether). This (75 g.) added to 180 g. Zn dust and 200 ml. H₂O at 50°, then heated with 20 g. Zn 10 min. to 70°, cooled, treated with dil. HCl (1 kg. concd. HCl and 500 ml. H₂O), then treated with 25 g. more Zn dust, stirred 2 hrs. at 20°, and the resulting ppt. extd. with Et₂O gave 77.7% m-C₆H₅(SH)₂, m. 26-6.5°, b.p. 128-8.5°. Passage of this (20 g.) over the catalyst at 300° gave 23.1% catalyzate contg. C₄H₆ 23.8, PhSH 11.9, 25.3% thianthrene, and 52.1% H₂S along with CO, 0.28, O 1.8, and H 10.5% in the off-gases. Thianthrene passed over the catalyst at 400° yielded 22% catalyzate which gave 36% C₄H₆, some PhSH and 45% unchanged thianthrene. Addn. of 91 g. AlCl₃ to 177 g. C₄H₆, then 88 g. S₂Cl₂ and 81.5 g. C₄H₆ at 10-13°, stirring 1 hr. without cooling and 1.5 hrs. at 30-40°, treatment with ice, filtration of the org. layer, evapn., soln. in MeOH, and refiltration from S gave 76.6% Ph₂S, b.p. 162.5°, n_D²⁰ 1.6312, d₄ 1.1100. This passed over the catalyst at 300° gave 80% catalyzate contg. C₄H₆ 8, thianthrene 13.7, and Ph₂S 55.2%; at 350° the yield was 50% with 20.0% C₄H₆, 14.8% thianthrene, and a trace of Ph₂S; at 450°, 45% with 35.3% C₄H₆ and 14.7% thianthrene; at 500°, 55% with 64.5% C₄H₆ and 11.3% thianthrene. PhSH was detected by odor in all cases.

G. M. Kosolapoff

NA 14-11

KOZLOV, S.T.; KARPUKHIN, O.N.; KARASEVA, Ye.A.

Pavilion "Science" of the Soviet section of the international exhibition "Chemistry in Industry, Construction and Agriculture." Priroda 54 no.12:3-5 D '65. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva (for Kozlov, Karpuhin). 2. Vsesoyuznoye ob"yedineniye "Izotop", Moskva (for Karaseva).

L-08989-05	NT(m)/EW(m)	RWM
ACCESSION NR:	AP5011468	UR/0076/65/039/004/0890/0892 15 14 B
AUTHOR:	Tsypin, M.Z.; Golikov, G. A.; Karaseva, Ye. D.	
TITLE:	Photo galvanic effect, electronic work function, and catalytic activity of an oxidized silver electrode	
SOURCE:	Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 39, no. 4, 1965, 890-892	
TOPIC TAGS:	electrode structure, electrode activity, silver electrode, photogalvanic effect, electron emission, electrochemical reduction, oxygen reduction, silver oxide	
ABSTRACT:	The purpose of this work was to study the process of electrochemical reduction of oxygen on silver oxides prepared electrochemically and possessing photogalvanic activity. The latter was determined as the difference between the electrode potential in darkness (ϑ) and under illumination (ϑ'): $\Delta\vartheta = \vartheta - \vartheta'$. The following samples were investigated: (1) silver anodically polarized in a 0.1 N NaOH solution for which $\Delta\vartheta = 0$; (2) silver anodically polarized in a 0.1 N NaOH solution for which $\Delta\vartheta$ was a maximum; (3) a mechanically polished silver plate. The data obtained show that the transition from Ag_2O to AgO is associated with a	
Card 1/2		

L16989-65		
ACCESSION NR.	AP501146B	
maximum in photogalvanic activity $\Delta\phi$ and with pronounced changes in the value of the contact potential difference V_c (relative to a gold reference electrode). The characteristic course of the curve representing the contact potential difference (steep decline after a certain maximum was reached) led the authors to suggest the existence of a relationship between the catalytic activity of the oxidized electrode surface and the corresponding changes in the electronic work function. The highest percentage of reduced oxygen corresponds to the electrode having the maximum $\Delta\phi$. The concordance between the changes in $\Delta\phi$ and V_c as well as the results of experiments on the reduction of oxygen indicate that both these quantities can be used to characterize the catalytic activity of the silver oxide electrode in the electrochemical reaction of oxygen reduction. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.		
ASSOCIATION: Engineering	Kazanskij khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut (Kazan' Chemical Institute)	
SUBMITTED:	26Oct63	ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: CC
NO REF Sov:	006	OTHER: 000
Cord	2/2 /70	

KARASEVA, Ye. F.

"An Evaluation of Extraradical Nourishment as a Method For
Increasing the Resistance of Winter Wheat Varieties to Leaf Rust."
Cand Agr Sci, All-Union Inst of Plant Protection, Leningrad, 1955.
(KL, No 9, Feb 55)

SO: Sum. No. 631, 26 Aug 55-Survey of Scientific and Technical
Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions
(14)

KARASEVA, Y.F.

0-3

USSR/Plant Diseases - Disease of Cultivated Plants.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, 68529

Author : Fedotova, T.I., Karaseva, Y.F., Rakovich, M.I.

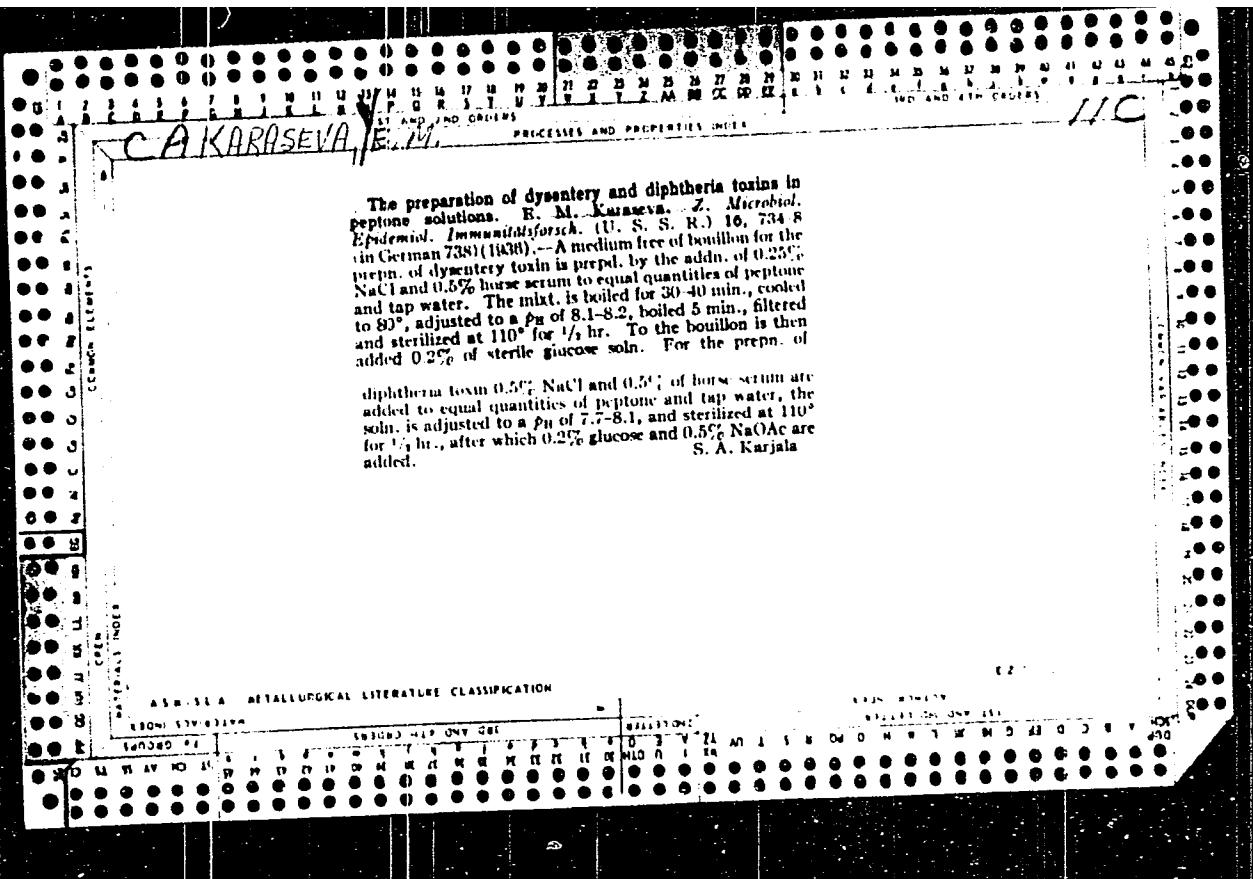
Inst : All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V.I.
Lenin

Title : Variations in the Activity of the Potato Canker Agent.

Orig Pub : Dokl. VASKhNIL, 1957, ²² No 9, 31-33.

Abstract : Tests of the susceptibility of different potato varieties
to canker have demonstrated that the Synchytrium endobio-
ticum populations of different geographical deviations
behave in different fashions. This is displayed according
to the degree to which the plants are infected. The
Chernovitskaya and Minskaya populations are more active
than the Leningradskaya and Vil'nyusskaya populations.
--- S.V. Gorlenko

Card 1/1



SMIRNOVA, M.V., KARASEVA, Ye.M.

Ribonuclease of *Corynebacterium diphtheriae* [with summary in English]
Biokhimia 23 no.2:234-236 Mr-Ap '58 (MIRA 11:6)

1. Otdel biokhimii Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im.
N.F. Gamaleya AMN SSSR, Moskva.

(CORYNEBACTERIUM DIPHTHERIAE, metabolism

ribonuclease activity (Rus))

(RIBONUCLEASE, metabolism

Corynebacterium diphtheriae (Rus))

SMIRNOVA, M.V.; ATABEGOVA, M.A.; KARASEVA, Ye.M.

Modification of certain chemical components and antigenic properties of nucleoproteins and antigens of Corynebacterium diphtheriae during toxin formation. Vop.med.khim. 5 no.2: 98-101 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA'12:5)

1. Biochemical Department, Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R.
(CORYNEBACTERIUM DIPHTHERIAE,
toxin form., antigenic & chem. aspects (Rus))

KARASEVA, Ye. V.

KARASEVA, Ye. V. -- "Ecology of the Common Vole in the Central Oblasts of the USSR." Sub 9 Oct 52, Acad Med Sci USSR. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Biological Sciences).

SO: Vechernaya Moskva January- December 1952

KARASEVA, YE. V.

USSR/Medicine - Infectious Diseases Apr 53

"Sources of Leptospirosis Infection in Nature,"
V.V. Anan' in, Ye.V. Karusseva, Div of Parasitology
and Med Zoology, Inst of Epidemiol and Microbiol
imenni N.F. Gamaleya

Zhur Mikro, Epid, i Immun, No 4, pp 64-68

It was established that 7 species of wild animals
carry leptospirae. Five of these species were
found to be a source of leptospirosis infection for
the first time. The existence of a type of leptos-
pirosis belonging to the hebdomadis Group was

252T29

demonstrated. The causative factor of the disease
in question was named Leptospira nero. A strain
of L. batavia (formerly not known to occur in the
USSR) was isolated from the Mal'yutka mouse. The
data collected should be used for organizing the
prophylaxis and diagnosis of the Group of diseases
in question.

PA 252T29

252T29

KARASEVA, Ye. V.

KARASEVA, Ye. V.; ANAN'IN, V.V.

Principal characteristics of the natural nidus of leptospirosis
typically found in lake and marsh regions. Zool.shur. 33 no.2:341-349
Mr-Apr '54. (MLRA 7:5)

1. Otdel parazitologii i meditsinskoy zoologii (zaveduyushchiy - akademik
Ye.N.Pavlovskiy) IEM Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR im. N.F.Gamaleya.
(Leptospirosis) (Rodents as carriers of disease)

KHARASEVA, Ye V.

USSR/Medicine - Leptospirosis, Epidemiology

FD-2597

Card 1/1 Pub. 148 - 8/25

Author : Karaseva, Ye. V.; Narskaya, Ye. V.; and Ananyn, V. V.
Title : Results of improving the sanitary condition of a natural reservoir
of non-icteric leptospirosis
Periodical : Zhur. mikro. epid. i immun. 4, 37-40, Apr 1955
Abstract : The epidemiology of a natural reservoir of non-icteric Leptospirosis
in the vicinity of Lake Nero in Rostovskiy Rayon, Yaroslavskaya
Oblast is described. Remedial measures designed to eliminate this
reservoir over a four year period are discussed. The article is
illustrated by three charts. Six Soviet references are cited.
Institution : Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology imeni Gamaleya (Direc-
tor - G. V. Vygodchikov)
Submitted : December 31, 1954

ANAN'IN, V.V.; KARASEVA, Ye.V.

Leptospirosis in monkeys. Vop.kraev.,ob. i eksp.paraz. i med.zool.
9:96-98 '55. (MIRA 10:1)

1. Iz otdela parazitologii i meditsinskoy zoologii (zav. - akad. Ye.N.Pavlovskiy) Institutaepidemiclogii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F. Gamaleya (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR prof. G.V.Vygodchikov) Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR
(LEPTOSPIROSIS)
(MONKEYS--DISEASES AND PESTS)

KARASEVA, Ye.V.; GERMAN, A.L.; KORENBERG, E.I.

The nutrition of the hen harrier and its effect on the course of
epizooty of leptospirosis among field voles. Biul.MOIP. Otd.
biol.60 no.4:126 J1-Ag'55. (MLRA 8:12)
(HARRIERS) (FIELD MICE) (LEPTOSPIROSIS)